

Tadcaster Rural District Council



REPORT on the HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1960

by

RONALD G. SMITHSON
Medical Officer of Health

and

ERNEST WITHEFORD
Chief Public Health Inspector



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TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN:

W. PARSONS, ESQ., J.P., 17, Westfield Terrace, Tadcaster.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

G. D. BRAYSHAW, 8, Golf Links Crescent, Tadcaster.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor C. Boddy.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. T. Leigh.

Councillor E. Boothroyd.	Councillor W. N. C. Oaten.
" N. L. Bramley.	" Mrs. D. E. O'Callaghan, J.P.
" L. Davies.	" J. W. Pashley.
" G. W. Hardcastle.	" G. S. Pullan.
" H. Hick.	" Mrs. M. Rix.
" E. Hills.	" M. E. Robinson.
" R. Mason.	" P. C. Thompson, M.C., J.P.
" Dr. D. J. McCandlish.	" Mrs. E. M. Tiplady.
" H. Mills.	" H. T. Walker.
" C. Moxon.	" R. H. Wrightson.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer:

RONALD G. SMITHSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons.), D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

ELIZABETH M. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Commenced 18-7-60).

GILLIAN M. HARRISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1-10-60).

MARY K. SHARP, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 30-4-60).

Part-time Medical Officers at Clinics:

M. H. BUTLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Until 30-9-60).

R. P. LAWSON, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Until 30-9-60).

P. N. LEE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Until 30-9-60).

A. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H.

(Until 30-9-60).

C. E. MATHIESON, M.B., Ch.B. (Until 30-9-60).

J. PHILLIPS, M.D., Ch.B. (Until 31-5-60).

D. SOMERVILLE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B. (Until 30-9-60).

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS WORKING IN DIVISION:

Ear, Nose and Throat:

C. SMITH, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Eye:

L. WITTELS, M.D., D.O. (Oxon).

Orthopaedic:

E. NOCI, M.D. (Resigned 30-6-60).

Paediatric:

L. J. PROSSER, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.



Tuberculosis:

G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P.
W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P. (Commenced 5-7-60)
G. HENRY, M.B., B.Ch.
S. P. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H. (Retired 30-6-60).

Dental Officers:

Miss R. SCLARE, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Specialist).
L. J. MOSELY, L.D.S. (Resigned 31-3-60).
D. B. OWEN, L.D.S.
S. S. SANDERSON, L.D.S. (Commenced 1-4-60).

NURSING STAFF:**Health Visitors/School Nurses:**

Miss H. E. M. Button, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss D. Colbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).
Miss M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Commenced 5-12-60).
Miss M. E. Griffin, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. J. M. Kane, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. E. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. Meek, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31-10-60).
Mrs. M. Randall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss C. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. E. W. Clark, S.R.N.

Home Nurses/Midwives:

Miss E. E. Basher, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss S. Booker, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. L. M. Curry, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss E. C. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss E. Ingleby, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. G. Jeffries, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Mrs. A. M. Linins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss M. F. Miles, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's) (Resigned 31-12-60).
Miss M. Murphy, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss B. Rippin, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss F. L. Smith, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss K. C. Stennett, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Commenced 5-12-60).
Mrs. M. Taylor (nee Phillips), S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).

Physiotherapist:

Mrs. L. Lambert (Commenced 12-3-60).
Mrs. C. Dowling (Resigned 12-3-60).

V.D. Social Worker:

Mrs. Doldge-Harrison.

Mental Health:

Mr. J. Hope (Senior Mental Welfare Officer) (Commenced 1-11-60).
Mrs. D. W. Lynes (Social Worker) (Transferred 31-10-60).
Mrs. M. Mawson (Home Teacher).

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. C. Benstead, L.C.S.T.

Dental Attendants:

Miss G. Fry.
Miss U. Hayter.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Senior Clerk: F. H. Attack.
Miss S. Graham.
Mrs. E. M. Naylor.
Mrs. M. Bailes (Part-time).
Miss J. E. Barlow.
Miss P. M. Elworthy (Resigned 31-5-61).
Mrs. S. Richardson (Resigned 24-6-60).
Mrs. V. E. Hudson (Commenced 8-6-60).
Mrs. P. Smallwood (Commenced 20-6-60).
Mrs. J. M. Hands (Commenced 25-7-60).

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

Depot Officer: T. G. Woodhouse.

PERSONNEL DETAILS**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S OFFICE****Chief Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:**

ERNEST WITHEFORD, R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Deputy Chief Inspector:

GEORGE ROEBUCK, R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.
Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
R.S.I. Smoke Inspector's Cert.
R.S.I. Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied to
Public Works and Buildings.

Additional Inspector:

ALWYN FIRTH, R.S.I. and S.I.Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Clerical Staff:

NEVIL H. PARKINSON, Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Hallfield Lane,
WETHERBY.

July, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Tadcaster Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the fourteenth occasion on which I have had the privilege of presenting the Annual Health Report for the District. The vital statistics set out in the report compare satisfactorily with previous years and with other Districts, with perhaps the single exception of the illegitimate birth rate. An attempt has been made to present a fuller picture of the way in which this aspect of the figures affects the area.

The amount of work carried out on Sewerage Schemes was substantial and is the culmination of many years planning of improvements by the Council and its Officers. The cost of these schemes has risen considerably since they were first considered. The effect in the township of Tadcaster will, we hope, be the provision of the necessary houses for re-housing from sub-standard property at an early date.

Members of the District Council always show interest in the health service provided by the West Riding County Council through the Divisional Health Office, and it needs no excuse for referring to the inauguration of a new scheme for Mental Health and the provision of a County Scheme of Chiropody for the Aged, disabled, and expectant mothers.

Similarly it should be put on record here how much improved are the conditions under which the Divisional Health Office staff are now working in our new premises, which we occupied for the first time in December of the year.

In the field of Infectious Diseases we had a relatively clear year as far as notifiable disease is concerned. We have found ourselves, however, concerned with epidemics of presumably virus diseases, which have proved disconcerting to the patients and something of a problem to those charged with the care of

the sick. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing possibility of virus infection being proved in the Laboratory as a result of modern developments.

For the first time the Council sent a member of the Council as a delegate to the Royal Society of Health Congress, and it is hoped that this step will be followed in succeeding years.

We have been most conscious of the interest and assistance by yourself, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Council throughout the year, and we once again acknowledge the ready way in which colleagues in all departments of the Council's work have been willing to help and advise on the many day by day problems which concern us all.

Finally it should be recorded how much I appreciate the work and assistance given to me personally by my colleagues on the staff of the Divisional Health Office.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Your Obedient Servant,

RONALD G. SMITHSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART I. REPORT AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	72,987
Population, 1951 Census	26,951
Population, Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1960 ...	27,250
Number of Inhabited Houses	8,764
Rateable Value, 31-3-61	£311,704
Product of 1d. Rate, 31-3-61	£1,252
District Council General Rate, 1960/61	3/4
County Council General Rate, 1960/61	13/6

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	213	218	431
Illegitimate	13	4	17
Totals	226	222	448
Birth Rate per thousand population			16.4
Illegitimate live births represent 3.8 per cent. of total births.			
Stillbirths, 9, Rate per thousand total births			19.7
Deaths of infants under one year:—			
All infants per thousand live births (10)			22.3
Legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births (10)			23.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per thousand total live births (9)			20.1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per thousand total live births) (7)			15.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per thousand total live stillbirths) (16)			35.0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth was			Nil
Total Deaths from all causes, 218.			
Crude Death Rate per thousand population			10.3
Standardised Death Rate per thousand population ...			11.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			45
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			4
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages) ...			Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough			Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)			2

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Based on Registrar-General's Figures

	Tadcaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Provi- sional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
(Per 1,000 estimated popula- tion)	16.4	17.80	16.9	17.1
DEATH RATES				
(All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	10.3	9.7	11.5	11.5
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syphilis and other V.D.	0.04	0.05	0.06	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	1.65	1.67	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.69	1.53	1.85	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.52	3.52	4.35	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.84	0.96	1.17	*
Maternal Mortality				
(Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Nil	0.82	0.73	0.39
Infant Mortality	22.3	22.4	22.5	21.7

* Figures not available.

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1946 TO DATE

Year (i)	Estimated Population at Mid-year (ii)	Natural Variation		Live Births		Deaths			Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (x)
		Increase (iii)	Decrease (iv)	Total (v)	Rate per 1,000 Population (vi)	Total (vii)	Rate per 1,000 Population (viii)	Under One Year (ix)	
1946	20,060	150	—	455	18.90	305	12.70	16	35.00
1947	24,550	206	—	488	19.90	282	11.50	21	43.00
1948	25,260	187	—	424	16.78	237	9.38	12	28.00
1949	25,530	123	—	411	16.10	288	11.28	10	24.30
1950	26,850	135	—	407	15.16	272	10.13	10	24.57
1951	26,980	101	—	372	13.80	271	10.00	7	18.80
1952	26,980	85	—	366	13.60	281	10.40	8	21.90
1953	26,880	124	—	418	15.60	294	10.90	14	33.50
1954	27,680	128	—	384	13.90	256	9.20	15	39.10
1955	27,750	161	—	406	14.60	245	8.80	7	17.20
1956	28,110	169	—	430	15.30	261	9.30	8	18.60
1957	26,760	148	—	438	16.40	290	10.80	15	34.20
1958	26,920	132	—	414	15.40	282	10.50	12	29.00
1959	26,930	139	—	427	15.90	288	10.70	9	21.10
1960	27,250	167	—	448	16.40	281	10.30	10	22.30

CAUSES OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

Registrar-General's Abridged List of Causes of Deaths in the District during 1960

Cause	Number		Total
	Male	Female	
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	—	4
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	4	3	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm (Lung Bronchus) ...	8	1	9
12. Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	—	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	7	17
15. Leukaemia (Aleukaemia)	4	—	4
16. Diabetes	—	4	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	25	21	46
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	31	16	47
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
20. Other Heart Disease	7	22	29
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	13	17
22. Influenza	—	2	2
23. Pneumonia	7	4	11
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	3	6
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	15	13	28
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	2	10
34. All Other Accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	—	1	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
Total	150	131	281

From the Registrar-General's list of causes of death in the District during 1960 it will be seen that the most frequent causes of death, the number of deaths so registered and the corresponding death rates per thousand population were:—

1. Heart and	
Circulatory	96 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 3.52
2. Intra Cranial	
Vascular Lesions	46 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 1.69
3. Cancer	45 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 1.65
4. Pneumonia	11 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 0.40
5. Bronchitis	8 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 0.29

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector has given details of the new house construction in the area in 1960 as well as indicating the amount of work completed by means of the improvement grants. A total of 199 new houses for the most part built by private enterprise is no mean addition to an area the size of Tadcaster. It is regrettable that no further progress was made in dealing with the many substandard houses in Tadcaster township, but the progress made in installing a new sewerage scheme in the town means that house building can be proceeded with soon. On receipt of circular 2/60 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council's Officers were instructed to review the whole of the district, and report on outstanding unfit houses remaining to be dealt with. This review will involve about 80 dwellings, not all of which will necessarily be represented for demolition.

After waiting many years for unsatisfactory sewerage conditions to be dealt with it is pleasant to be able to report substantial work having been carried out during the year.

The Engineer and Surveyor comments:—

“The Bishopthorpe Scheme met severe difficulties in respect of bad ground conditions and progress on it continued to be slow and will not in fact be completed until the end of 1961.

“The Ledsham Scheme which comprises completely new sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the whole village was completed and put into operation during the year.

“The Barwick and Scholes Scheme, which comprises the modernisation of the Barwick sewage works with a pumping and gravity sewerage system which serves Barwick, Scholes and Arthursdale, is well in hand but will not be completed in the year.

“The Tadcaster Scheme has also made good progress.

“Both these last two schemes should be completed in the year 1961.

“Work on new schemes has been hampered by severe shortage of staff in my Department but work is in hand on improvement schemes for Sherburn, South Milford and Aberford areas.

“During the year the Hazlewood Reservoir, and Copmanthorpe and Kippax areas water augmentation schemes were all completed, with a considerable improvement in supplies and the elimination of shortages which had previously occurred in high areas.

"On April 1st, under the Ministry of Housing and Local Government regionalisation scheme for water supplies, the whole of the Council's water undertaking passed to the control of Leeds Corporation, with the exception of the eastern district supplied by York Water Works."

The movement to provide a Municipal Swimming Bath lost some of its momentum, but it is hoped is not now at an end. An approach to a neighbouring Rural District did not bring any evidence of a desire for a joint scheme, but whether such a possibility will be revived remains to be seen.

It is only to be expected that a rural area such as Tadcaster, having substantial urban developments on its fringes, should lend itself to caravan dwelling on a permanent or short term basis. The Council considered new legislation to regulate Caravan Sites, and in general has taken the view that where a Site Owner is prepared to provide reasonable amenity the Council would be prepared to issue a Licence for a reasonable period of years. It is hoped that this step will result in an upgrading of the standards under which caravan residence, especially for recreation purposes, is carried out. The Council is not favourably inclined towards permanent residential use of Caravans.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :—

Disease						Total	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	30	14	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	24	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	106	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—

The number of individual cases of Infectious Diseases calls for no special comment. Note should be made of the fact that Anthrax in the human being became compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health during 1960. It should be emphasised for the conduct of professional business that this notification is additional to that which has been in existence for some time to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the state of the register at 31-12-60 :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
49	30	7	4	90

Analysis of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year :—

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
1-5	...	1	1	—	—	...	—	—	—
5-15	...	—	1	—	—	...	—	—	—
15-25	...	2	2	—	1	...	—	—	—
25-35	...	—	1	—	—	...	—	—	—
35-45	...	1	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
45-55	...	1	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
55-65	...	—	—	—	—	...	3	—	—
65 and over		3	—	—	—	...	1	—	—

**Report as
Divisional Medical Officer
for 1960**

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9 (Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts)

Abbreviations: A.N.—Ante-Natal. I.W.—Infant Welfare. E.N.T.—Ear, Nose and Throat. T.B.—Tuberculosis

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Static)			
Barwick-in-Elmet	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Boston Spa	West End Nursery School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton R.A.F.	R.A.F. Station.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
East Kewick	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Micklefield	Methodist Chapel.	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Sherburn-in-Elmet	Methodist Sunday School.	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Soholes	Methodist Schoolroom	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. After I.W. Session.
Swillington	Wakefield Road (Hut nr. Church).	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m. Every Monday, 2-0 p.m.
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(A.N./I.W. (Relaxation (I.W. (Speech Therapy. (Ultra Violet Light.	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. (with A.N.). Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. (Winter months only).
Tockwith	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	(Relaxation (A.N./I.W. (Speech Therapy.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Wednesday, 1-30 p.m. Every Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Mobile)			
Aberford	Highfield Estate	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 11 a.m.
Appleton	Village Green	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 11-30 a.m.
Bishopthorpe	St. Andrew's Hall	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
Bramham.	Clifford Lane	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Copmanthorpe	Lower Green	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 11 a.m.
Harewood	The Square	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Huby	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ledston	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Ryther	C. of E. Church, Ryther	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 3 p.m.
Sicklinghall	Bottom Pond	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
Ullskelf	Main Street	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 3 p.m.
CONSULTATIVE CLINICS			
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(Ophthalmic (E.N.T. (Paediatric. (Orthopaedic	Every alternate Friday, 9-30 a.m. Every 4th Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday each month, 2 p.m. 2nd Monday each month, 1-30 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street	Ophthalmic.	Every alternate Friday, 1-30 p.m.

PART II. REPORT AS DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

The Medical Officer of Health serves the Tadcaster Rural District Council, the Wetherby Rural District Council and the County Council as Divisional Medical Officer for the same area. The duties of Divisional Medical Officer make him responsible for the day by day administration of the services for which the County Medical Officer is responsible. A report on the work involved by this appointment is presented herewith to give District Councillors an indication of the services available through the Divisional Health Office.

It is frequently said that the health services are now concerned with every phase of the life spell of the individual, and it is therefore with this in mind that the report is presented this year with a rather changed format.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-Natal Care

The care of the Expectant Mother is shared between three agencies in the medical world—the Private Practitioner, the Health Department, and the Hospital. The Private Practitioner has come to play an even greater part in recent years by the establishment of special sessions in Private Practitioners premises for consultation and examination of Expectant Mothers and this development is regarded favourably here because it appears wise to have the care of the one patient in the same hands for all purposes. The facilities for patients to have blood examinations, relaxation instructions, and mothercraft teaching, are made readily available to patients who choose to have ante-natal care from Private Doctors rather than at the local authority's clinics. This has resulted in some reduction in the number of mothers attending the local authority's ante-natal clinics for ante-natal care, and it is hoped that Practitioners will gradually use the teaching services still available in the local authority's clinics more and more.

The conduct of labour in the patient's home is in the care of Domiciliary Midwives undertaking combined duties with home nursing in the employment of the County Council.

During the year Miss Phillips in Bramham married and became Mrs. Taylor, and we are glad to say continued on the staff of the Department. Miss Miles left the Division to work elsewhere and Miss Stennett joined us from Wales.

The work of all these Nurses in their dual capacity is set out in the following tables:—

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year—Domiciliary Cases

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
Midwives employed by the Authority ...	—	32	77	218	317
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	32	77	218	317

Number of cases delivered in Institutions but attended by domiciliary Midwives on discharge from Institutions before the tenth day ...	97
After the tenth day but before the fourteenth day ...	33

Breast Feeding

Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day (64%) ...	203
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Statutory Notices received from Midwives

	Total
1. Death of Child ...	1
2. Stillbirths ...	1
3. Laying out of the Dead ...	1
4. Substitution of Artificial Feeding ...	75
5. Medical Aids issued because of complications arising in/during:—	
(a) Pregnancy ...	18
(b) Labour ...	3
(c) Lying in ...	25
(d) The Child ...	1

Once again an increased number of mothers availed themselves of facilities for receiving Gas and Air Analgesia. 255 mothers were concerned and represents 79% of mothers having babies at home. It has been reported to me that Pethidine was used on 186 occasions.

Home Nursing Service

14 Nurses were employed in the Division during the year and the following statistics serve as a summary of the work they carried out:—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	607	14,634
(2) Surgical	255	3,918
(3) Infectious Diseases	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis	4	256
(5) Maternal Complications ...	13	76
Totals	879	18,884

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year

480 14,007

Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year

41 307

Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year

174 9,640

No less than 4,239 visits included in the 18,884 total shown above were for the purpose of giving injections prescribed by Practitioners.

Maternity Home Accommodation

The following table summarises the cases from this area which were confined in Hospitals serving the area. The function of the Health Department with regard to Maternity Hospital bookings continues to be mainly the judgment of the need for bookings on social grounds. Bookings made on medical or obstetrical grounds are made directly by the Clinician in charge of the case. A development towards the end of 1960 resulted in several patients being discharged from one of the Maternity Hospitals serving the area after a very short stay in that Hospital. This development is viewed with some disquiet, but enquiry so far seems to indicate that Private Practitioners and the mothers concerned are by no means unhappy at the new arrangement. The Medical Officer of Health will welcome opportunities of discussing this matter with the people most concerned whenever opportunity presents itself.

In the meantime it does seem that these early discharges must be arranged with greater liaison with the Hospital which is indulging in this practice.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
*Hazlewood	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Maternity Hospitals	45	59	86	93	98	76	74	95
Harrogate General Hospital	112	116	129	126	155	162	151	168
Wakefield Hospitals	34	49	42	32	21	14	14	26
Castleford	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	2
Leeds Hospitals	77	67	79	102	97	105	97	116
Otley General Hospital ...	3	—	1	4	2	—	1	—
St. Winifred's, Ilkley ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hospitals	—	—	5	3	3	4	2	5
Private Nursing Homes ...	72	94	79	84	41	46	18	23
Home Confinements	266	281	303	317	333	318	348	320

* Officially closed 30th June, 1953

The child, having taken its place in the world, then finds available numerous agencies intending to contribute to its welfare. Mention should be made of the development of Infant Sessions in Private Practitioners' Surgeries in this rural area. The idea of a Doctor or Nurse seeing a child from time to time in an effort to keep it well is a rather different concept from a Doctor or Nurse seeing a child when it is ill. The whole purpose of Infant Welfare work is to try to ensure that a child does not get ill unnecessarily.

Health Visiting

The Officer charged with the fundamental duty of supervising the welfare of young children in particular is the Health Visitor. This area is served most efficiently and devotedly by the eight Health Visitors who work here. Latterly the general purpose Health Visitor has undertaken Tuberculosis Health Visiting and the table now following gives the stark statistical figures of the work carried out during the year. It is impossible to show in figures the care and patience which has to be displayed by this section of the staff in establishing the good relations they are called upon to do with parents, children, and many others with whom they come in contact in their day's work.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous House- hold	Other Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,193	261	604	664	4,486	2,270	3,212	363	5,351

During the course of the year the Health Visitors started an interesting and special piece of routine work in connection with the detection of cases of Phenylketonuria. Phenylketonuria is a condition in which there is an abnormality of metabolism in that the child is incapable of completing the breakdown of protein material in the course of digestion. The accumulation of the abnormal products referred to produce such a concentration in the blood stream that brain tissue is damaged irrevocably and the child becomes a severely sub-normal individual mentally.

The number of such cases are very, very few and the condition is said to occur in no more than one in 16,000 babies. None the less, early detection of the abnormality and the prompt introduction of specialised diet is said to minimise the brain damage.

The test is carried out in the first few weeks of life and was undertaken here in 610 cases in 1960 without a positive case being revealed.

At first sight it would appear that a great deal of work is being undertaken with very little chance of positive benefit being produced, but the discovery of a direct relationship between a metabolic abnormality and any variety of mental subnormality is exciting in the sense that it could be the beginning of the growth of valuable information leading to the possibility of even more fruitful prevention of this disastrous human condition.

Clinic Facilities

Elsewhere in the report will be found a programme of the routine Clinic facilities available throughout the Division. It was noteworthy during 1960 that to ensure public demand we had to provide a Static Clinic in Scholes to replace a brief call by the Mobile Clinic; a new calling point for the Mobile Clinic in Bishopthorpe, Ryther and Ulleskelf, and the replacement of the call by the Mobile Clinic in Thorner by a Static Clinic run by the sole Private Practitioners' practice in that village.

Each Clinic session is attended by at least one Health Visitor together with a Doctor. The work of the Mobile Clinic is helped tremendously by the tact of the towing vehicle driver, Mr. Butler.

An opportunity presented itself to engage an additional whole-time Medical Officer to replace the part-time sessional work formerly undertaken by several Private Practitioners. This step was taken with some reluctance because the Practi-

tioners who had been working part-time in the Clinics had been giving very conscientious service, but the demands of the Department for additional medical staff to deal with all the multifarious medical examinations referred to us made it absolutely necessary to have that extra bit of time, which a whole-time member of the staff can give, more than the session's work of a part-time Practitioner gives.

The statistics relating to our Clinic work showed that 949 children under the age of 5 years attended on 7,496 occasions and that 57 Expectant Mothers attended on 191 occasions. 20 mothers attended for post-natal examinations. The Relaxation Classes in Micklefield, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Swillington, Tadcaster, Wetherby, Scholes, and Boston Spa were attended on 295 occasions. The Mobile Clinic calls at 11 different places during the three days per fortnight it is in our area, and in 1960 2,304 attendances were made for Infant Welfare purposes and 36 attendances by 11 Expectant Mothers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The arrangements for the distribution of National Welfare Foods in the area is undertaken by voluntary sellers from their own homes or businesses in addition to the facilities provided in most of the local authority's clinics. The total sales amounted to 6,201 tins of National Dried Milk, 2,386 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 16,660 bottles of Orange Juice, and 1,755 of Vitamin Tablets.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND CHILD

It may not be generally appreciated that the County Council have a scheme designed to help the Unmarried Mother and her Child. This type of patient is quite at liberty to use the ordinary provision for maternity and child welfare work in the area, but the County Council's Scheme provides additionally for Expectant Unmarried Mothers, who wish to do so, to enter Moral Welfare Homes before the child is expected, and to stay on there for a period afterwards. The County Council undertake a major part of the cost of maintenance, and every effort is made to ensure the welfare of the mother and baby on return to the community.

It is interesting to notice that the Registrar-General has debited the Divisional area with no less than 30 illegitimate births for 1960. The Department has knowledge of 24 of these cases, and it might be of interest to give the following statistical details to indicate the sort of problem which is being dealt with here.

**Number of cases dealt with
during the year:—**

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	8	Nil	8
(b) Ascertained through own staff (mid-wives), etc.	15	1	16
Totals ...	23	1	24

Ages

(a) Under 15	2	Nil	2
(b) 16—19	7	Nil	7
(c) 20—25	8	1	9
(d) 26—30	2	Nil	2
(e) 31—40	2	Nil	2
(f) Over 40	2	Nil	2
Totals ...	23	1	24

Disposal

(i) Marriage	2	Nil	2
(ii) Baby died	1	Nil	1
(iii) Baby adopted	10	Nil	10
(iv) Mother keeping baby	10	1	11
Totals ...	23	1	24

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

The next stage in life which engages our attention is that of the child of school age. There are no Nursery Schools as such, but where the interests of children of statutory school age are not prejudiced by doing so, Heads of Infant Schools do admit children under the age of 5 years. Occasionally the School Medical Officers are asked to recommend admission before the statutory age where the special circumstances of the case are thought to justify such action.

It is our practice to arrange to examine every scholar between 5 and 15 on four occasions in its school life, namely on entry, at 8 years of age, at 10 years of age, and at 13 years plus. We arrange to examine children who stay on at school after the age of 15 until school life finishes.

In addition to the physically abnormal, the School Medical Department is asked to advise on children who fail to make normal educational progress, and nowadays we find ourselves asked to advise on behaviour and emotional problems to a greater and greater extent. True these requests are usually framed in such a way as to ask the Department to make an appointment with a Psychiatrist. When time permits it is sometimes possible to deal with this sort of problem by one's own endeavours in the light of many years' experience in dealing with children of all ages. This does not mean that one is not very appreciative of the assistance given by Psychiatrists and Psychologists in the Child Guidance Service.

When a child has been found at a school medical inspection to have an abnormality of any kind, consideration has to be given as to whether the child should be referred for treatment or whether the disability is such that a period of observation is necessary before more active measures are taken.

It is our constant endeavour to arrange routine school medical inspections in every school in the area at least once a year, and one is very conscious of the assistance given by Heads of Schools in carrying out this programme. It is also our constant practice to arrange terminal visits by the School Nurses, who are also Health Visitors for the purpose of ensuring that children are free from verminous conditions. More informal visits are undertaken by the staff of School Nurses for the purpose of dealing with individual problems which arise.

The statistical statement summarising all this work shows that in 1960 2,621 routine examinations and 961 defect examinations were undertaken. 170 children were found to have 269 defects requiring treatment, and 994 defects were found requiring observation. 32 children, representing 1.3% of all children examined, were assessed as being below average nutrition. This latter figure is appreciably higher than that returned last year, but I do not regard it as more than a varying judgment of different medical staff.

The Health Visitors carried out 3,856 examinations for cleanliness purposes. 98 children showed signs of infestation to a greater or lesser degree. This represents a percentage of less than 0.5, and in my view is an eminently satisfactory position.

Minor ailment Clinics are available in Swillington, Tadcaster and Wetherby, where 132 cases were dealt with during the year. It is not often we are asked to arrange Convalescent Home Treatment for children from this area, but one case was dealt with in the year under review.

The Schools in this area are served by three Dental Officers and the following statistics have been given to me in regard to the work carried out by them during 1960:—

Number of children inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5,988
Number of children found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	3,593
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2,869
Number of children treated	...	...	...	...	...	1,441
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2,797
Number of extractions:						
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,075
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	141
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	59
Number of fillings:						
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	209
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,354
Number of other treatments:						
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	182
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	423

The Divisional Health Office is fortunate in having a good County-owned Multiple Clinic in Tadcaster, and we continued the arrangements for the Clinic to be visited by Consultants throughout the year. The following details serve as a summary of the work which was undertaken at these special Clinics:—

Eye Clinic

Dr. Wittels continued to visit the two Clinics in Tadcaster and Wetherby throughout the year and saw 394 children. Spectacles were prescribed in 203 cases and were obtained for 191 children.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Mr. Charles Smith, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon from York, visited the Tadcaster Clinic each month and saw 26 children. 14 cases were referred for operation.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Five sessions were held by the Registrar from Marguerite Hepton Hospital. 36 children attended. 46 Treatment Sessions were held, at which 40 children made 131 attendances.

Paediatric Clinic

We still have the benefit of monthly visits to Tadcaster by Dr. Prosser, the Children's Physician from Harrogate. Dr. Prosser attended on nine occasions, when he saw 12 children at 31 attendances.

Dr. Prosser still sees cases of heart trouble in consultation with Dr. Suffern at the Harrogate General Hospital, and 17 children from this area attended that Clinic during 1960.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Mrs. Benstead held regular sessions in Wetherby, Tadcaster and Swillington during the year. 50 children received treatment at the 211 sessions which were arranged.

Physically Handicapped Children

As a result of the routine School Medical Inspection arrangements, the Department becomes aware of those children in the District who are suffering from some physical or mental abnormality. It is our duty to advise on the appropriate educational treatment which should be provided for such children. In a small proportion of cases it becomes necessary to recommend treatment in special schools, and in a rural area such as ours this frequently involves finding places in Residential Schools away from the District.

The following types of abnormality among children here were being dealt with in this way at the end of the year:—

Type of School									Number
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

These figures represent an increase of 5 over the figures for the previous year. The widespread nature of the area makes it almost inevitable that a child who needs Special School provision has to enter a boarding establishment to overcome transport difficulties.

Child Guidance Clinics

The facilities for Child Guidance consultation remained the same during 1960, and arrangements were made through the Divisional Health Office for 3 children to be referred there.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service was originally designed to provide assistance in homes temporarily deprived of the Housewife. As the years have gone on the Home Help has proved her worth, not only in covering temporary difficulties, but in maintaining the elderly at home and thus avoiding admission to Institutions. In fact, so much has the use of this service changed that about seven-eighths of the total hours given are used in the homes of the aged chronic sick.

In 1960 a total of 31,970 hours' service was authorised, equivalent to the wholetime use of 14 Home Helps. In fact, all the Home Helps working in this area are employed on a part-time basis, the average number of persons employed being 62.

Even so, these figures are a reduction of 6% on those for 1959.

The types of cases which have been granted assistance can be summarised as follows:—

	Cases
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	38
2. Tuberculosis	—
3. Chronic Sick, 65+	127
Chronic Sick, under 65	20
4. Others	2
	<hr/>
	187
	<hr/>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors continue to be responsible for the supervision of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District, and in order to carry out this work the staff made 363 visits during the year. This is an increase of 20% over the previous year, and is probably evidence of satisfaction on the Health Visitors part with efforts which have been made to keep them fully informed of up-to-date clinical information of their patients.

The scheme of vaccination against Tuberculosis by Chest Physicians resulted in 15 contacts being dealt with, and the Ministry of Education's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination in schools resulted in 894 parents being given the opportunity to have their children vaccinated. 520 availed themselves of the offer and 480 children were Mantoux tested. 138 were positive, 314 were negative and received the vaccination. Post-vaccinal tests carried out one year after vaccination showed that 185 children continued to be protected at that time.

B.C.G. Vaccination was also offered to Students over the age of 15. 60 people were tested, 32, or 55% were positive, and of the remainder 26 were in fact vaccinated.

We started to use the Heaf Gun for Mantoux testing and find ourselves most impressed by the speed with which it enables the work to be done. We look forward to the appropriate strength of vaccine becoming available which will enable us to use the Heaf Gun for the vaccinating process as well as for the testing.

The County Council's Scheme for providing extra nourishment to active cases of Tuberculosis was authorised for 12 patients.

(ii) Diphtheria Immunisation

Relieved of the over-riding pressure of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme we were able to concentrate rather more on Diphtheria Immunisation. As a result the return submitted to the Ministry for the year 1960, reading as follows, gave rather better figures than in the previous year:—

Age at 31-12-60 i.e. Born in Year Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)	Under 1 1960	1-4 1959-1956	5-9 1955-1951	10-15 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
A. 1956-1960	216	2,070	1,584	1,333	5,203
B. 1955 or earlier ...	—	—	1,117	2,491	3,608

The amount of immunisation against Diphtheria carried out by Practitioners and by the Department during 1960 is shown in the following Table:—

	AGE AT FINAL INJECTION			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (inc. temporary residents)	588	160	86	834
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)	—	5	751	756

(iii) Tetanus Immunisation

The demand for Tetanus Immunisation is probably what one would expect in an area of this type, but has so far exceeded one's anticipation. During the year 1,024 children received the necessary injections.

(iv) Whooping Cough Vaccination

The Scheme for vaccinating against Whooping Cough is still limited to children below the age of 4 years, and 749 children in this age group received injections in this District. This brings the total number of children vaccinated against Whooping Cough, since the scheme started, to 3,963.

(v) Vaccination Against Smallpox

Vaccination against Smallpox is available from Private Practitioners and at all Local Authority Clinics in the area. In 1960 the following number of persons received protection:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	458	32	17	19	45	571
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	3	—	33	36

These figures represent approximately 30% of children as having been vaccinated against Smallpox.

(vi) Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The facilities for vaccinating against Poliomyelitis used during 1960 were those of Private Practitioners in their own surgeries and Health Department staff in Schools and Clinics. During the month of January four evening sessions were arranged to offer third doses to those in the age group 15 to 25 years who had received the first two doses in mid-1959.

At the end of the year our records showed that 11,297 persons had received three doses and 9 persons had received the first dose only.

There appears to have been a greater willingness on the part of expectant mothers to receive protection against Poliomyelitis, but the response from those between 19 and 25 and 25 and 40 years of age has been far less than anticipated.

The Department feels that the facilities for vaccination against Poliomyelitis are fully adequate to deal with whatever numbers seek such protection. Those people residing in this area who work outside it can have arrangements provided in the town where they work if they wish this to be done. In fact anyone who is having any difficulty at all in obtaining the injections need only write to the Medical Officer of Health for every effort to be made to overcome the personal difficulty.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

The coming into operation of the Mental Health Act of 1959 provided, perhaps, the main change in the work of the Divisional Health Office during 1960. The County Council Scheme under this Act involved the appointment of Senior Mental Welfare Officers charged with the duty of maintaining close liaison with the Mental Hospitals providing facilities for sections of the County area. The Hospitals designated to deal with cases from the Wetherby and Tadcaster Rural Districts are Naburn and Bootham Park in York, and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer appointed is Mr. J. Hope. Our main Hospital for the mentally sub-normal is Claypenny Hospital in Easingwold.

Mrs. Lynes, the former worker in this field here, joined the staff of the Rothwell office, and Mr. Hope was working alone from the time of his appointment to the end of the year.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

It is frequently said that it is impracticable to provide a good scheme for the care of the aged in a rural area. It is, therefore, to the credit of the numerous people in the Division who willingly give of their time to ease the lot of the elderly that one can claim a live, interested and effective organisation involving co-operation between voluntary workers, the Parish Council, the District Council, and the County Council.

Both District Councils have concentrated on building Old People's Dwellings, and the County Council have readily made available extra amenity at County Council expense where such service can find a nucleus of at least 12 dwellings housing the elderly. This has resulted in Wardens' Services being started in Sherburn-in-Elmet, Scholes and Swillington, and we hope will shortly result in more ambitious schemes in Micklefield and Great Preston.

The County Council's Scheme for providing Chiropody Service for the elderly, physically handicapped, and the expectant mother came into operation in February, 1960. Because Voluntary Committees in many parishes had already provided Chiropody Services for the aged at advantageous fees it seemed appropriate to use that method offered by the County Council which is based on reimbursement of approved expenditure. By the end of the year this resulted in no less than 17 Parish Committees accepting the County Council's conditions of service, and as far as one can judge about one in eight of all women aged 60 and over, and men aged 65 and over, are receiving regular Chiropody treatment under the scheme. Where physical disability makes it impossible for the patient to go to the Chiropodist, transportation or domiciliary treatment is provided.

A very genuine word of thanks is due to all those volunteers who are helping to make this scheme work, and a word of praise should also be extended to the Chiropodists who are taking part. It must be of interest to everyone to know that 325 sessions were attended by 829 patients on 3,288 occasions in the Chiropody Clinics.

CARE OF CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The quarterly Meeting of Officers charged with the care of children in the area was held regularly and at the 31st December, 1960, the number of cases on the current list was 19.

COUNTY COUNCIL RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

In addition to the County Council Establishments situated here which have been referred to in previous reports, a further home for the aged is in course of preparation in Wighill Lane, Tadcaster.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960

Council Offices, TADCASTER.

To: The Rural District Council of Tadcaster.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my privilege to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of your Sanitary Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1960, and as a preliminary I give a few of the general details relating to the Rural District.

Geographically, the district is in the eastern portion of the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, being situate in lower Wharfedale. The boundaries of the district are contiguous with those of the cities of Leeds and York; the Borough of Castleford; the Urban Districts of Garforth and Rothwell, and the Rural Districts of Wetherby, Nidderdale, Derwent, Selby and Osgoldcross.

No changes in the boundaries took place but during the year the cities of Leeds and York and the Borough of Castleford submitted their proposals to the Boundary Commission for the taking over of parts of your District, and members and officers of the Council were due to visit the Boundary Commission in early 1961 to consider these proposals.

The administrative centre of the district is at Tadcaster, the present modern offices being opened in 1937. The District forms part of the Barkston Ash Parliamentary Division with the exception of the parishes of Great and Little Preston and Swillington, which are in the Normanton Division.

The District, which is the seventh largest in acreage in the County, can be described as a typical well-balanced rural unit, particularly in respect of its size, population and rateable value, and being a rural district, agriculture is the predominant

industry but other industries are also present. In the town of Tadcaster there is an old but very extensive brewing industry whose products are widely known throughout a large area of the country. Part of the western side of the District lies within the Yorkshire coal field and several villages are almost solely engaged in the mining of coal. There are other industries such as the manufacture of weighing machines and gas works plant; a large bacon factory and a paper mill. Other large establishments come under the control of the responsible departments of the Crown.

The highest point in the district is 400 feet o.d. at Thorner Lane, Whinmoor, and the lowest—24 feet o.d. is near Biggin. Two major trunk roads, A.1 (Great North Road) on which extensive improvements continued during the year, and the A.64 (Leeds, Tadcaster, York and Scarborough Road) pass through the District.

Details of the work of the Department will be found in the appended report.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support and assistance given by the Chairman, Members and Officials of your Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERNEST WITHEFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I—1960

The Table given below indicates in Parish order several of the main details relating to the Sanitary circumstances of the District, as follows:—

Parish	Area Acres	Census 1951	No. of Dwell- ings	R. V.	Houses with piped water	Sewage Disposal
Aberford	1,580	710	288	9,149	270	Yes
Acaster Malbis	1,874	959	68	1,561	62	No
Acaster Selby	1,542	75	17	239	17	No
Appleton Roebuck	2,914	403	132	2,057	117	Yes
Askham Bryan	2,005	419	131	6,477	121	Yes
Askham Richard	982	213	48	1,662	48	No
Austhorpe	302	314	33	718	33	Yes
Barkston Ash	1,168	234	84	1,988	84	Yes
Barwick-in-Elmet	4,780	2,908	1,104	26,979	1,092	Yes
Biggin	718	123	27	360	20	No
Bilbrough	1,447	188	65	1,984	60	Yes
Bishopthorpe	705	1,182	457	13,311	455	Yes
Bolton Percy	2,334	241	76	1,314	75	No
Catterton	742	44	8	133	8	No
Colton	1,208	151	45	1,119	40	Yes
Copmanthorpe	1,658	736	335	7,681	333	Yes
East Tadcaster	578	2,018	686	13,856	686	Yes
Great and Little Preston	1,039	1,197	284	8,862	284	Yes
Grimston	888	47	14	511	10	No
Healaugh	2,771	214	72	1,404	72	Part
Huddleston-with- Newthorpe	1,572	108	35	1,608	33	No
Kirk Fenton	1,977	642	219	6,398	218	Yes
Kirkby Wharfe	1,239	110	32	657	30	No
Lead	1,057	34	9	130	1	No
Little Fenton	781	89	21	324	21	No
Ledsham	1,971	236	80	3,739	77	Yes
Ledston	1,985	412	119	15,549	118	Yes
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	1,093	302	89	1,402	89	Yes
Micklefield	1,777	1,693	625	11,228	625	Yes
Newton Kyme	1,373	158	75	13,433	73	Part
Oxton	660	48	12	582	10	No
Parlington	1,773	164	52	648	51	Yes
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	2,707	249	88	4,401	82	Part
Saxton-cum- Scarthingwell	2,720	299	89	1,671	82	Yes
Sherburn-in-Elmet	4,859	2,686	893	27,746	881	Yes
South Milford	3,100	1,160	380	9,215	351	Yes
Steeton	1,142	38	15	654	13	No
Sturton Grange	877	88	11	219	10	No
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	2,795	483	128	2,913	113	Part
Swillington	2,585	2,027	803	24,645	802	Yes
Towton	887	134	37	695	37	Yes
Ulleskelf	1,322	1,031	231	28,711	222	Yes
West Tadcaster	1,500	2,384	747	41,387	747	Yes
Gas and Electricity hereditament				10,788		

72,987 26,951 8,764 310,138 8,573

Approx.
98%

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—1960

Table I (Housing Statistics) given below, indicates in Parish order the new Houses completed during the year. The figures include new houses provided by private enterprise in addition to those built by your Council, and also adaptations (i.e. additional units of accommodation provided by converting one house into two or more, or the adaptations of buildings not previously used for housing purposes). The table also shows the new houses under construction at the end of the year.

A total of 208 new dwellings was provided, as compared with 189 in the previous year. The number of dwellings being provided by private enterprise is increasing steadily, particularly in the parishes of Barwick-in-Elmet, Copmanthorpe, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Swillington.

Mr. E. D. Tetlow, the Council's Housing Manager, informs me that at the end of the year the total number of dwellings controlled by the Council was 2,373, and the estimated number of applicants for the tenancy of Council houses was 779.

Parish	New Houses Completed		New Houses under Construction		Conversions and Adaptations
	Council	Private	Council	Private	
Aberford	—	—	—	1	—
Askham Bryan	—	3	—	5	3
Austhorpe	—	1	—	—	—
Barkston Ash	—	1	—	1	—
Barwick-in-Elmet ...	18	57	—	13	1
Bilbrough	—	1	—	—	—
Bishopthorpe	—	1	—	—	—
Bolton Percy	—	—	—	1	—
Colton	—	1	—	—	—
Copmanthorpe	—	35	—	22	—
East Tadcaster	—	1	—	1	—
Great & Little Preston	8	10	6	5	—
Huddleston	—	1	—	—	—
Kirk Fenton	—	2	—	4	1
Ledsham	—	1	—	3	—
Micklefield	14	—	—	—	—
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	—	1	—	—	—
Sherburn-in-Elmet ...	—	10	—	17	1
South Milford	—	2	—	—	—
Steeton	—	1	—	—	—
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	—	1	—	—	—
Swillington	—	26	—	33	1
West Tadcaster	—	3	—	8	2
	40	159	6	114	9

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957

Table 2 (Housing Statistics) given below indicates the details making up the Council's five-year programme in connection with the unfit houses throughout the District. This is the programme which was considered by the special Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing Committees in October, 1954.

Parish	Original Survey Total	No. in con- firmed orders not re-housed	Already dealt with	Remain- ing to be repre- sented	Total to be re-housed
Aberford	65	—	5	60	60
Acaster Malbis	7	4	1	2	6
Acaster Selby	1	—	—	1	1
Appleton Roebuck	1	—	—	1	1
Askham Bryan	15	—	2	13	13
Askham Richard	1	—	—	1	1
Austhorpe	6	—	2	4	4
Barkston Ash	21	2	13	6	8
Barwick-in-Elmet	31	—	11	20	20
Biggin	7	2	2	3	5
Bilbrough	7	—	1	6	6
Bishopthorpe	14	—	5	9	9
Bolton Percy	3	—	—	3	3
Catterton	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	5	—	1	4	4
Copmanthorpe	14	—	1	13	13
East Tadcaster	59	—	3	56	56
Grimston	—	—	—	—	—
Healaugh	6	—	—	6	6
Huddleston-with- Newthorpe	1	—	—	1	1
Great and Little Preston ...	195	84	50	61	145
Kirk Fenton	18	7	4	7	14
Kirkby Wharfe	1	—	—	1	1
Lead	—	—	—	—	—
Little Fenton	1	1	1	—	1
Ledsham	13	1	—	12	13
Ledston	8	—	1	7	7
Lotherton-cum-Aberford ..	17	1	7	9	10
Micklefield	21	—	—	21	21
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	—	—
Oxton	—	—	—	—	—
Parlington	—	—	—	—	—
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke ...	8	—	—	8	8
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	16	9	7	—	9
Sherburn-in-Elmet	15	3	—	12	15
South Milford	11	—	1	10	10
Steeton	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton Grange	—	—	—	—	—
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood ...	23	—	2	21	21
Swillington	22	—	11	11	11
Towton	3	—	1	2	2
Ulleskelf	13	—	6	7	7
West Tadcaster	103	—	2	101	101
	<u>752</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>613</u>

At the end of the year there were a few houses to be surveyed in detail with a view to representations being made to the Council.

Table 3 (Housing Statistics), given below, indicates in parish order the details concerning the Representation of Individual Unfit Houses during the year.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, if a house is unfit for human habitation, and is not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, it can be the subject of an official representation and if this representation is accepted by the Council, they shall serve on the owner or the person having control of the house, what is known as "a time and place notice." This notice gives the owner the opportunity of appearing before the appropriate committee of the Council to state his case regarding the future of the house in question, or, as an alternative he may submit an offer in writing to:—

- (a) have the house repaired to the satisfaction of the Council
- (b) change the user of house from domestic to some other user approved by the Council
- (c) give an undertaking to discontinue the use of the house for human habitation, until the Council are satisfied that it has been rendered fit and cancel the undertaking.

If no offer is made at all concerning the house, the Council are required to make a Demolition Order.

The table also shows the total number of houses demolished during the year, and also those houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted arising out of previous action by the Council.

Parish	No. of Representations	Demolition Orders Made	Under- takings Accepted	Houses Demolished
Askham Bryan	—	—	—	2
Barkston Ash	—	—	—	9
Bishopthorpe	—	—	—	3
Bolton Percy	1	—	1	—
Copmanthorpe	2	1	1	—
Great and Little Preston	1	—	1	4
Grimston	3	—	—	—
Kirk Fenton	1	—	—	1
Ledston	—	—	—	1
Saxton-cum- Scarthingwell	—	—	—	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet ...	—	—	—	13*
Swillington	—	—	—	4
West Tadcaster	—	—	—	1
	8	1	3	39

* includes 12 Council-owned bungalows at Moor Lane, Sherburn.

PART III—CLEARANCE AREAS

No Clearance Areas were represented by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACTS, 1958-1959

Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants and Adaptations

Under the above Acts the Council make grants towards the cost of improving existing houses, and also for the provision of additional houses from existing units of accommodation, i.e., making one house into two or more, and by the adaptation of premises not previously used as housing accommodation.

To qualify for a Discretionary improvement grant, the work must consist of providing amenities which the house does not already possess, i.e., bathroom, water closet, electric or other form of artificial light (gas), hot water; damp-proofing of walls and floors; replacement of old and wasteful types of solid fuel cooking appliances. Any necessary repairs to the house must be carried out (without the aid of grant) at the same time as the improvements are done, so that when all the work is completed the house is modernised to last for at least another twenty years.

In approved cases a grant of up to 50% of the cost of the improvement or adaptation works may be made. To qualify for a grant an applicant must spend a minimum of £100 per house, and the ceiling figure on which a grant may be paid is £800, i.e., the grant may vary from £50 to £400. It should be noted that the Council are not permitted to make a grant towards the cost of enlarging a house such as providing an additional bedroom.

The Standard Improvement Grant which was introduced in 1959 is a little less ambitious than the Discretionary grant, and is confined to five specific items of improvement work, each of which carries a fixed amount of grant or half the cost of the work if less. The items are:—

	£
Water Closet within or contiguous to the house ...	40
Fixed bath or shower in a separate room	25
Wash Basin	5
Hot Water supply to bath, wash basin and sink ...	75
Food Store	10
	<hr/>
	155
	<hr/>

An owner, or lease-holder with a lease which has at least 15 years to run, can obtain this Standard grant as a right, provided that the house will be reasonably fit to live in for 15 years after the work has been done, and will be kept as a house for that period.

During the year applications in respect of 96 houses were approved and 69 houses were improved, these being in the following parishes:—

Aberford	...	...	...	...	1
Acaster Selby	...	...	...	...	1
Askham Richard	...	...	...	...	2
Barkston Ash	...	...	...	...	2
Barwick-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	7
Bilbrough	...	...	...	...	1
Bishopthorpe	...	...	...	...	1
Copmanthorpe	...	...	...	...	1
East Tadcaster	...	...	...	...	2
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	...	...	...	...	5
Kirk Fenton	...	...	...	...	1
Little Fenton	...	...	...	...	1
Ledston	...	...	...	...	3
Micklefield	...	...	...	...	5
Newton Kyme	...	...	...	...	4
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	...	...	...	...	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	...	...	...	...	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	17
South Milford	...	...	...	...	7
Ulleskelf	...	...	...	...	2
West Tadcaster	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					69
					—

PRIVY REPLACEMENTS

The number of privies and pail closets in the district again continued to decline steadily, and in the year 1960 the number of privies and pail closets replaced by water closets was 55. The Council have again made provision in the annual estimates to make grants available for this work.

The work of privy replacement is still being held up in some parts of the district owing to inadequate sewerage facilities, and owners of property have not been pressed to carry out replacements in these areas. When some of the new sewerage schemes now in progress are completed, it is hoped that substantial progress can be made with further replacements.

At the present time, replacements are carried out in three ways, viz:—

- (a) by the service of Statutory Notices under section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council being required under the terms of the notice to pay one half of the cost of the work reasonably incurred. A notice under this

section may be served only if the building has a sufficient water supply and sewer available.

- (b) by owners voluntarily carrying out the work, in which case the Council make a grant towards the cost. At the present time the grant is £14 per replacement.
- (c) where a grant is available as part of improvements carried out under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1958 and 1959; (Discretionary and Standard Grants).

The following list in parish order indicates where the replacements were carried out during the year:—

Aberford	...	...	...	...	1
Acaster Selby	...	...	...	...	1
Appleton Roebuck	...	...	...	...	2
Askham Richard	...	...	...	...	2
Barkston Ash	...	...	...	...	3
Barwick-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	2
Bilbrough	...	...	...	...	1
Bishopthorpe	...	...	...	...	1
Colton	...	...	...	...	1
Great and Little Preston	...	...	...	...	1
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	...	...	...	...	5
Kirk Fenton	...	...	...	...	1
Little Fenton	...	...	...	...	1
Ledston	...	...	...	...	3
Newton Kyme	...	...	...	...	4
Parlington	...	...	...	...	4
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	...	...	...	...	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	...	...	...	...	1
Sherburn-in-Elmet	...	...	...	...	7
South Milford	...	...	...	...	4
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	...	...	...	...	3
Swillington	...	...	...	...	1
Ulleskelf	...	...	...	...	2
West Tadcaster	...	...	...	...	3

55

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Table 1 shown earlier in the report indicates those parishes which are provided or part provided with sewerage and sewage disposal facilities but at the present time only those sewage disposal works at Askham Bryan, Bilbrough, Ledston Luck, Micklefield, Sherburn, Swillington and Towton can be regarded as being up to modern standards. Minor improvements to the works at Micklefield were completed.

In certain parts of the District drainage facilities are made available by neighbouring Authorities. In the parish of Newton

Kyme 37 houses near the railway level crossing are drained to the Thorp Arch works of the Wetherby R.D.C. and a number of properties at Great Preston and Swillington are drained into the sewers of the Garforth Urban District Council.

Several parts of the District still have sewers and disposal works which are inadequate, and which have from time to time been the cause for complaints. To deal with these unsatisfactory conditions several new schemes have been prepared by the Council's consulting engineers and your own Engineer and Surveyor. The position regarding these schemes at the end of the year is described as follows:—

Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe—one major scheme to pump the sewage into the York Corporation's disposal works at Naburn. The work commenced in August, 1958, and continued throughout 1960.

Barwick—one major scheme to provide a complete new works and certain new sewers to replace the three old and inadequate works at Barwick village, Scholes and Arthursdale. The work on this scheme commenced during 1959 and was completed in 1960.

Ledsham—one new scheme to provide sewers and disposal works for the village. The work on this scheme commenced during 1959 and was completed in 1960.

Tadcaster and Stutton—one major combined scheme to provide new works and certain new sewers in the town of Tadcaster and for part of the parish of Stutton (Stutton Village and Stutton Grove). The work on this scheme continued during the year and is expected to be completed in 1961.

Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy and Ulleskelf—one major combined scheme approved in principle in 1955. Instead of the separate disposal works for this scheme the Council's consulting engineers are now preparing a scheme to have the sewage from these three villages pumped into the new disposal works being constructed in Tadcaster.

Also the sewage from Colton is to come in with this scheme.

Barkston Ash, Saxton and Church Fenton—one major combined scheme approved in principle some years ago. Commencement of the work on this scheme is deferred until substantial progress is made with the work on the scheme mentioned above.

It is now proposed to pump the sewage from these three villages to an enlarged works at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

Sherburn and South Milford—a joint scheme is being prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, who is also to prepare schemes for Askham Richard and Healaugh. Some of the smaller remote parishes and villages still lack sewerage facilities but the possibility or likelihood of them being sewered is very remote.

WATER SUPPLY

Grouping of Water Undertakings

On the 1st April, 1960, the major portion of the Council's Water Undertaking was transferred to the Leeds Corporation Waterworks, and during the year negotiations continued for the transfer of the remainder to the York Waterworks Company.

Sources

Bilbrough

This is the original Tadcaster supply and the water is derived from a deep bore-hole about four miles to the east of the town. It was intended that when the Leeds Corporation took over that this supply would only be used as a stand-by, but for most of the year it continued to supply most of the area it originally served.

The Bilbrough water is very clear, but being from a bore-hole it is rather hard in its raw state. When in use and before it is turned into the mains it is softened to give a figure of hardness of 6-8 deg. The water is also chlorinated.

Fourteen samples of this water were taken for bacteriological examination, eleven being reported as satisfactory and three were unsatisfactory; these three thought to be due to some slight contamination gaining access into the open storage tank.

Leeds Corporation Supply

This water is derived from the Corporation's reservoirs in the Washburn valley near Blubberhouses, and also from the Leighton reservoirs near Masham. It is a moorland water and, therefore, is very soft and extremely suitable for domestic use. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation. In its raw state it is slightly acid in reaction and two samples taken in the Rural district were examined for plumbo-solvency, both being negative.

No complaints were received during the year regarding the faint brown tint which shows in the water during very wet weather. This tint is due to the peat in the gathering grounds, and it cannot be removed by filtration.

During the year, fourteen samples of this water were submitted for bacteriological examination; twelve of these were reported as satisfactory and two as unsatisfactory. These last two were taken at Ledston where the storage tank is underground.

This water can be supplied to the following parishes:—

Aberford, Austhorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Catterton, East Tadcaster, Great and Little Preston, Grimston, Kirk Fenton, Kirkby Wharfe, Huddleston-with-

Newthorpe, Lead, Ledston, Ledsham (village), Little Fenton, Lotherton, Micklefield, Newton Kyme, Parlington, Ryther, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Steeton, Sturton Grange, Stutton, Swillington, Towton, Ulleskelf and West Tadcaster.

York Waterworks Company

The Company derive their water from the River Ouse, at Clifton, York. It is purchased in bulk by your Council and distributed to the following parishes:—

Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bolton Percy, Colton and Copmanthorpe. The parish of Bishopthorpe is supplied direct by the Company who levy their own water rate in this parish.

It is possible, when necessary, for the above parishes, with the exception of Acaster Malbis and Bishopthorpe, to be supplied from sources now controlled by the Leeds Corporation.

The York water is filtered and chlorinated by the Company and has a hardness figure of 11-14 deg. Twelve samples of this water were submitted for bacteriological examination, nine being reported as satisfactory and three as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were thought to be due to some slight contamination gaining access to the storage tank at Askham Richard.

Selby U.D.C.

This is the supply provided during the war to augment the existing arrangements, mainly for the Royal Air Force Station at Church Fenton. The village of Biggin is supplied from this main and the lower portion of Sherburn can also be supplied from this source when required.

The water is derived from the Urban District Council's borehole at Brayton Barff, and the supply within your Council's area is now controlled by the Leeds Corporation.

General

At the end of the year, just over 98% of the houses in the district were provided with a piped water supply.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Organization

The present fleet of vehicles consists of:—

Two "S & D" Fore and Aft Tippers (one with Diesel Engine).

One 'Karrier' Dual-Tip Vehicle, fitted with Diesel Engine.

Four 'Dennis' Side Loading Vehicles.

One 'Fordson' Side Loading Vehicle, retained as a spare.

The district is divided into seven areas, these being as follows:—

Part Ainsty (12 parishes or part parishes).	One 'Dennis' 7 cubic yard vehicle and three men.
Tadcaster including part of Ainsty (8 parishes or part parishes).	One "S & D" (Diesel) 18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper, and four men. This vehicle is engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins.
Barwick (2 parishes and 1 part parish).	One 'Dennis' 7 cubic yard vehicle and three men.
Aberford and Micklefield (5 parishes and 1 part parish).	One 'Karrier' Dual-Tip 12 cubic yard vehicle and four men.
Sherburn and South Milford (3 parishes).	One "S & D" (Petrol Engine) 18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper and four men. This vehicle is engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins, and it also collects house refuse from the married quarters at Church Fenton Aerodrome.
Church Fenton (12 parishes or part parishes).	One 'Dennis' 7 cubic yard vehicle and three men.
Great Preston and Swilington (4 parishes).	One 'Dennis' 7 cubic yard vehicle and three men, plus one man one day per week to wheel out bins.

Collection Period

The improvement in the collection service was maintained throughout the year, particularly with the introduction of the 'Karrier' vehicle which has given substantial help in areas adjoining Micklefield and Aberford. In some parts of the district many of the householders receive home coal and the dust bins are emptied each week. Elsewhere, the period is usually seven to nine days, but this may be extended at times due to absences for sickness and holidays. Pail closets are emptied weekly, and ashpits from four to eight weeks whenever possible.

Disposal

Disposal is by means of tipping at various tips throughout the district. These are at Barwick, East Tadcaster, Micklefield, Scarthingwell and Sherburn. A tip at East Garforth owned by the Garforth U.D.C. is also used by your Council. Plant is hired when levelling work, etc., is required to be done on the tips. No serious trouble in the disposal of refuse was encountered during the year.

Labour Force

The full labour force of 24 men was maintained during the year, and the Joint Industrial Council's conditions of service, etc., are still in operation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MEAT INSPECTION

Sherburn Bacon Factory

The number of visits made during the year by your Public Health Inspectors was 422, and only five hours of overtime were worked.

The following is a summary of the number of pigs killed, together with the amount of meat condemned :—

Number of pigs killed	75,139
Condemned	84 Whole Carcases*
	33 Part Carcases
	3,379 Heads
	2,663 Guts
	7,012 Plucks

*The majority of these carcases are those of the pigs which have died en route to the Factory, or died in the pens, and the figure tends to rise sharply in the warmer weather.

The total number of pigs killed is considerably lower than 1959, being 52,000 less.

Private Slaughterhouses

During the year 841 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for meat inspection.

The following is a summary of the animals killed together with the estimated weight of meat condemned :—

618	Bullocks.
175	Heifers.
1	Cow.
12	Calves.
1,189	Sheep.
618	Pigs.

Estimated weight condemned : 7 cwts.

At the present time there are 10 licensed private slaughterhouses in the district.

One bovine carcase was found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* and sent away for deep-freeze treatment.

During the year six emergency slaughters were notified to the Department, and the carcases and organs of four calves, one sheep and one bullock were inspected. Of these the carcase and organs of one calf were condemned, the others being passed as fit for food.

General

17 visits were made in connection with the inspection of miscellaneous foods, and the following were condemned :—

5	6lb. Tins of Corned Beef.
4	3lb. Tins of Boiled Ham.
58	Tins of Miscellaneous Foods.
12lbs.	of Lamb (Melanosis).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

During the year, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, made an order requiring the Council to review the slaughterhouse facilities in the district, and to classify each slaughterhouse into one of two categories, viz.:—

- (a) those premises in use which the Council expect to comply with all the requirements of the Construction Regulations by the recommended date, and
- (b) those premises in use which the Council expect not to comply by the recommended date.

Five slaughterhouses were classified as (a) and four (b) with one slaughterhouse (The Sherburn Bacon Factory) already complying with the Construction Regulations.

The Minister, with slight modifications, accepted the report and fixed the 1st January, 1962, as the recommended day by which all occupiers of slaughterhouses would be required to bring their premises up to the standard laid down in the Construction Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

I give below some details of the various premises and the work in connection with them during the year:—

Food Premises

No. of Grocers' Shops	97
No. of Butchers' Shops	24
No. of Other Food Shops	6

Registered Food Premises

Sale of Ice Cream	69
Preparation of Sausages, Pies, etc. ...	26
Fried Fish Premises	10
Retail Milk Sellers (with premises in District)	11

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952

At the present time only one premises is registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream.

Disposal of Condemned Food

This is almost entirely confined to condemned meat which is dealt with at the Sherburn Bacon Factory By-Products Plant.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Below is a list of items of work carried out at various food premises (including licensed premises) following informal requests from the Department:—

Cleaning and decoration	3
Structural repairs and improvements ...	3
Hot and Cold Water with Sink or Wash Basin	4
New W.C.'s	2
Proper receptacles provided	4

GENERAL SANITATION

Abatement of Nuisances and Repairs to Dwellings, etc.

No statutory notices were served during the year, but following the service of 83 informal notices, work in connection with 68 of these notices was carried out. These included such items as roof repairs, the remedying of dampness, repair to floors, gutters, fall pipes, windows, closets, fireplaces, etc., the cleansing of blocked drains and private sewers; the installation of sinks and internal water supply; the provision and replacement of dust bins, and the abolition of ashpits.

Disinfection, etc.

35 visits were made in connection with this work and nine houses were disinfested for vermin.

Factories Acts

During the year 10 visits were made in connection with the above, and two informal notices were served requiring the repair of sanitary accommodation. These notices were complied with.

Rent Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year, but was eventually withdrawn by the applicant.

Rodent Control

This service was continued throughout the year and the employment of a full-time Rodent Operative was maintained, but a small amount of his time was diverted to the driving of refuse collecting vehicles in the absence of regular drivers. Altogether a total of 1,090 visits were made by the Rodent Operative and your Public Health Inspectors and 480 treatments were given to 178 infestations, mainly on refuse tips, sewage disposal works and dykes, sewerage systems, domestic and non-domestic premises and agricultural and horticultural premises.

The methods of control advocated by the Minister of Agriculture are used, and the Minister's area officer visited various sites of infestation in the district and expressed his satisfaction of the way the work was carried out.

National Assistance Act, 1948: Burial of the Dead

Under the appropriate section of this Act, the Council are called upon to carry out the burial of the remains of any person found dead in the district, and for whom it would appear that no one else is likely to carry out the interment. Only in two cases was the Department required to carry out this work and in both cases part of the expense incurred was recovered.

Emptying of Cesspools

The requests for this service continued steadily throughout the year during which a total of 141 cesspools were emptied.

Modern machines are hired from neighbouring authorities and the work carried out in an expeditious manner without giving rise to complaint. A charge for this service is still levied, being based on rateable value in respect of domestic premises, but for non-domestic premises the actual time is charged. The service is generally appreciated by occupiers of premises not served by any sewerage system. It is expected that when the new sewerage schemes are completed, the number of requests will fall.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	6	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	20	4	1	—
Total ...	97	10	2	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—	—	—



